# Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

FIFTH AVENUE TREATER .- "Our American Cousin."
TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE. - Kelly & Leon' WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Mighty Dollar."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Duy time only: Centennial Loan Exhibition.

Gilmone's Garden. - Concert.

Mintropolitan Museum of Art. - Day time only: Contenual Loan Exhibition.

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THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OFFICE OF THE

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
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# New-York Daily Cribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A conference of cotton-dealers and producers was held in London. —— The Extradition debate in the British House of Commons was postponed to next session. \_\_\_\_ Another transatlantic cable is proposed in France. === Silver is 5134 pence. - Minister Ristics said Servia would not yield until the Turks were under the walls of Belgrade. Servian successes are reported in Domestic.-Senator Logan appeared before the

als and denied all connection with the conspirators. He said Bluford Wilson must have known that some of his statements were not true. = The Tennes see Democrats renominated Gov. Porter. = Ex-Postmaster-General Jewell made an explanation of the charges contained in the Post-Office Committee's report. - Chief Examiner Knight of the Patent Office was removed. - Puryear's filly Piccolo, Brother to Bassett, and Arcturas, won the Saratoga races. \_\_\_\_ The report that Gen. Grant will succeed Gen. Sherman as General of the Army is not believed in Washington.

Congress.-Mr. Lord introduced a resolution in the House that interference with negro suffrage should be promptly punished. It was adopted. Political debate was continued in the Senate. Agreements have finally been reached on all the appropriation bills.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- About two thousand unemployed workingmen assembled in the City Hali Park, and a delegation presented an address the Mayor asking for employment. Abingdon Square was closed by order of the Bank Department. It is not expected that depositors will get more than 50 cents on the dollar. \_\_\_\_ A mercantile association was formed to increase the number of buyers close, 89710 cents. Stocks were dull and generally lower, closing feverish.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate clear, warm weather, with diminished cloudiness for three days. - In this city yesterday! t was warm and the sky very hazy about the horizon. Temperature, 70°, 89°, 76°.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE leaving town or travcling for the Summer can have the paper mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed whenever desired. Requests for a change of address should always mention the edition (Daily, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly), and both old and new addresses.

Good results may be expected from the discussion at the Cotton Traders' Convention, held yesterday in London. The resolutions suggest radical changes, which would much simplify the sampling and sale of cotton.

\* The appropriation for the Hell Gate improvement has been unwisely cut down. With the sum allowed, however, the work can be pushed forward to a considerable extent, and perhaps most of the larger rocks can be removed after the great explosion.

The closing of another of the small savings banks in this city reveals more mismanagement. It will be well if nothing worse is found cerns, since two or three more are likely to go the way of the Abingdon Square Bank unless they can be consolidated.

An explanation of the facts in the strawbid cases, so far as ex-Postmaster Jewell is concerned, was scarcely rendered necessary by the House Post-Office Committee's majority report, since it was generally known that Mr. Jewell had been very active in breaking up that sort of fraud. A Hartford letter describes the leading features of these cases, and shows that the accusation of the committee report was unfounded.

M. Pouver-Quertier, who is at the head of another transatlantic cable enterprise, is an extensive cotton-spinner, noted under the Empire for his zealous advocacy of protection to French industry. He was subsequently Minister of Finance under President Thiers, and was concerned in the negotiations regarding the German indemnity. His ability and experience will serve to impart confidence in the new scheme, which, without influential support, might be deemed chimerical.

The muddle that Congress is apt to make when it takes hold of matters of currency or finance is fully illustrated by the results of the \$10,000,000 Silver act of July 22. It was meant to give relief from the small change famine, but the impracticable provisions of the bill prevent this design from being ac- foundly impressed with the correctness

complished. It is probably too late in the session to ask for fresh legislation on the subject. Besides, there is the chance of a fresh tangle in straightening out the old one, and it may be better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of

Gen. George Sykes, in a letter which we publish to-day, meets the charges recently made against him by Gen. Howard in an account of the battle of Gettysburg, published in The Atlantic Monthly, and since reproduced by S. P. Bates in a history of that battle. The den cordially and heartily in his crusade against charge is that Gen. Sykes neglected his duty in seeking a place of safety for his troops. Gen. Sykes shows that he simply obeyed for Governor; it has stood by him and susorders in placing his command, and that Gen. Heward was not in a position on the field where he could have a personal knowledge of the whereabouts of Gen. Sykes. Hence it is to the Presidency on account of his refusal to inferred that Gen. Howard's account, casting this reflection upon Gen. Sykes, has been Our opposition is based on other grounds, compiled at second-hand and erroneously, though founded on a statement made by Gen. Birney before the Committee on the War.

Our merchants are slowly awaking to the need for combined effort to keep up the trade of this city with the interior. The few efforts that have been put forth to improve the facilities for receiving and shipping goods are steps in the right direction; but many more of them must be taken if we are not to be distanced by the enterprise of other cities. Of the same class of effort, and worthy of encouragement, are the endeavors of the mercantile bureau which has been formed to aid in attracting out of town buyers to New-York. At present the programme of this bureau is principally directed toward reducing railroad and hotel charges. It is clear that this is only a part of what needs to be done. The "drummer" system, which enables country merchants to stay at home and buy their goods by sample, is doubtless a chief cause of the falling off in their visits to this city; that system has been most largely developed by prominent concerns in New-York.

Bishop Whipple's letter to President Grant upon the Indian question contains suggestions concerning the relations of the Government to its wards which certainly deserve to be considered. The writer's well-known interest in the welfare of the Indians, his familiarity with the subject, and his profound earnestness and sincerity, should entitle him to an attentive hearing, and his suggestions to reasonable consideration. It is undoubtedly true that the Indian question is very little understood, and that the atroefties and massacres which have so lately kindled in the country the passion for revenge have not been by any means unprovoked. It is well to hear both sides, so far as they can be heard, and not judge hastily. One thing is certain-that the whole Indian business has been full of fraud and corruption and wholesale cheating and swindling, and that radical changes are demanded. If the attention of the country is directed by Bishop Whipple's letter to the need of a thorough overhanling, and the adoption of some prac-House Sub-Committee investigating the whisky tri- tical system in our treatment of the Indians, it will have answered an excellent purpose.

THE GREELEY-TILDEN LETTER.

Frequent reference having been made since the nomination of Gov. Tilden for the Presidency to the letter addressed to that gentleman by Mr. Greeley and published in THE TRIBUNE in October, 1869, we reproduce the letter herewith, in compliance with the request of many readers. With it we publish, also, the circular letter sent out under Mr. Tilden's name as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1868, and Mr. Tilden's letter to the editor of The Evening Post disclaiming all knowledge of said circular. It may be well to state in brief the facts connected with these documents in chronological order. The first in order is the circular which emanated from the rooms of the State Committee, over the signature of Mr. Tilden, in October, 1868. The interpretation placed upon this document by Republicans was that it was intended to convey to Tweed and the Tammany managers the earliest information as to the probable result of the vote in the State, coming to New-York. = Gold, 1113, 11112, and thereby furnish information upon which 11112. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the the returns from the city could be so maniputlated as to give the State to the Democrats. That this interpretation was correct, and that the contemplated fraud was actually consummated, are facts which no Democrat now pretends to deny. It was a high-handed outrage-such as the Tweed gang were used to perpetrating-and by it John T. Hoffman was declared elected Governor and the electoral vote of the State was given to Horatio Seymour. The Evening Post of this city having published the circular and called Mr. Tilden's attention to it, that gentleman on the following day sent to The Post the note published herewith, dated Nov. 4, 1868, in which he asserted, though with more indirectness than was satisfactory to Mr. Greeley, that "no such paper was ever written, signed, issued, or authorized by him, or with any participation or knowledge on his part." We do not know that it was ever seriously charged at any time except in the heat of a campaign that Mr. Tilden did have guilty knowledge of the frauds of November, 1868. In October of the following year, Gen. Franz Sigel being the Republican candidate for Secretary of State and Mr. Greeley for Controller, Mr. Greeley wrote and published in THE TRIBUNE the open letter to Mr. Tilden which has been so many times quoted in a fragmentin winding up these unfortunate little con- ary way and which we reprint this morning

There are many things in the letter, and especially the opening paragraph, which the friends of Mr. Tilden may and do quote triumphantly as the candid tribute of an honest political opponent to his personal integrity and his devotion to economical and upright government. On the other hand there is a scathing arraignment of Mr. Tilden for his sins of omission and willful ignorance in allowing frauds to go unrebuked and consenting that his party should reap the benefits of them without his ever entering a protest against them. The special offense charged by Mr. Greeley is that Mr. Tilden did not protest against the outrage upon the ballot-box. He appealed to him to use his personal influence as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and his utmost exertions as a citizen to prevent the repetition in the pending election of the enormous frauds of 1868. The letter was in Mr. Greeley's most carnest and vigorous manner, and attracted much attention on account of its personality, directness, and force. Since Mr. Tilden's nomination we have observed that many of those who have for the past five or six years most earnestly insisted that the Republican party should not be held responsible for the acts of bad men, in its name, and particularly that the President

and justice of Mr. Greeley's position in holding Mr. Tilden responsible for the frauds which he did not rebuke or protest against. THE TRIBUNE has consistently held to Mr. Greeley's view of the responsibilities and duties of representative public men; and whether the men who profited by fraud were Republicans or Democrats, whether the cousenting parties were Grant and his Cabinet or Tilden and his committee, THE TRIBUNE has been always outspoken and earnest in its condemnation. And yet it supported Mr. Tilthe Tammany Ring; it commended him warmly to the people two years ago as a candidate tained him in his good work against the Canal Ring during his term of office. It would be idle to say now that we oppose his election protest against the gigantic frauds of 1868. which we have heretofore distinctly stated.

And we have no idea that the facts brought out \*by the publication of these seven and eight years old documents, will change a single vote. They are interesting as matters of political history, and that is about all. One side has been making extracts to suit its own purposes from Mr. Greeley's letters, and the other side has made other selections with the same object. So to set the whole matter before our readers we publish the documents referred to entire. And upon them each reader can make up his own judgment as to their pertinence to the canvass, and the importance to be given them.

SOME MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED. Gov. Hendricks faithfully represents his party. He repeats and adopts the assertion, made by the St. Louis platform, that the national taxes lave, increased from \$5 per capita in 1860 to \$18 per capita in 1870. This statement is not true. The total receipts of the United States Government from taxation in 1860 were \$53,187,511 87, which, with a population of 31,400,500, was about \$1 69 per capita. The total receipts of the Government in 1870 from taxation were \$379,667,-233 81, or only \$9 86 per capita. The truth would have been quite strong enough, but the

party and its candidate seem to prefer using

statement which is less strong and has the

additional drawback of being untrue. It is natural that Gov. Hendricks and his party prefer to ignore the war. Of the entire expense in 1870, less than \$136,000,000 was of a character not directly caused by the war which there is no offcuse in saying the Democratic party brought on. The actual increase of expenses not caused by war was from \$1.69 per capita in 1860 to less than \$3.53 per apita in 1870. This increase cannot be wholly justified, and an accesation based on facts would have been very much stronger than the reckless untruth which the Democratic platform utters, and which Gov. Hendricks, unwittingly we hope, repeats. But there is also a suppression of truth which is quite as discreditable as any falsehood. Since 1870 taxation has been reduced very largely. The expenses of the Government have also decreased, and still more than half of them are caused by the rebellion. An elaborate statement recently prepared by the Treasury Department separates the expenditures due to the war from the other expenses of the Government. From

this statement it appears that 54.5 per cent of the total expense is due to the war. This Treasury statement is not by any means flattering to the Republican party, in other respects. For, after deducting all the items which can with reason be regarded as caused by the war, there remain expenditures of \$70,321,733 for the civil service and \$47,-218,384 for the army and navy. Now the expenditures in 1860 were, for civil service, Indians included, \$30,969,099 84, and for the army and navy \$27,986,852 55. At this point the Democratic disputant will pause. and, with great solemnity, inquire if the Republican party has stolen the difference between \$31,000,000 and \$70,000,000, or the difference between \$28,000,000 and \$47,000,-000. The conclusion to which these figures are thus apt to lead is not one beneficial to

Republican prospects. The truth, as usual, lies between the claims of opposing parties. There has been gross extravagance in the conduct of the Government. The Republican who attempts to deny it only forfeits the confidence of intelligent voters. But it is not true that this extravagance has been as great as Democratic orators, journals, or platforms represent. Gov. Tilden and Gov, Hendricks are both responsible for statements on this subject which are calculated to produce very false impressions. In the following are given the expenses of the army and navy, and of the civil service, Indians included, for certain years before the war, with the average yearly for two periods of four years each, ending in 1859 and 1861. During the first of these periods the average of population was less than 30,000,000, and during the second about that of the census of

32,919,917 64 31,378,282 60 27,288,078 93 31,810,815 18 39,732,386 27 37,815,618 43 26,102,768 86

Total, 1856-9 .\$140,446,875 33 \$126,624,582 01 Average 35,111,718 83 \$1,506,145 50 Total, 1858-61 149,953,574 44 115,828,230 23 Average 35,238,393 61 28,957,057 56 Average.....

From these figures it appears that the average expenditure, when the population was about 30,000,000, was about \$1 15 per capita, for army and navy, and about \$1.05 for civil service, and when the population was about 31,400,000, the average expenditure was about \$1 12 for army and navy, and about 92 cents per capita for civil service. For the last four years, according to the Treasury statement from which expenses due to the war are excluded, the amounts have

been: \$79,083,847 27 74,269,437 57 48,311,140 50 47,218,384 66 70,321,733 44 Tetal......\$208,225,172 10 \$302,101,876 87

52,056,293 02 According to this statement, with an average population of about 44,000,000, the expenses of army and navy have been about \$1 18 per capita, and the expenses of civil service, Indians included, about \$1.71. Thus the average total expense before the war was from \$1 02 to \$1 05 per capita, and since the war about \$1.89 per capita. But this comparison is not yet a just one. The cost of living, of supporting a family, and of buying materials or c'othing, has largely increased, and that mainly because of the same depreciated and fluctuating currency to which Democratic repudiators cling. Average prices in that currency compare with prices of 1860 as

follows: should not be blamed for the corruption and dishonesty of his appointees, have been pro-Having in view this increase of prices, the nence to the Signal Servies. As soon as this

cost of maintaining army and navy, according to the Treasury statement, is somewhat less per capita than it was before the war. But the cost of civil service, Indians included, has increased from about \$1 per capita, equivalent at average prices of late years to about \$1 30 per capita, to \$1 71 per capita. In other words, Republican extravagance and misgovernment have cost the people somewhat less than 40 cents per capita. This is a large sum -about \$17,600,000 yearly. But it is not quite as large as Democrats pretend.

POLITICAL USES, OF WORKINGMEN. Within less than a fortnight there have been four public demonstrations, ostensibly by laboring men of this city. They held meetings at Cooper Institute over night, and marched the following mornings to the City Hall, and by resolutions and speeches demanded employment on public works which they claimed should be begun for their be The first parade numbered only a few hundred men. Yesterday, although the parade was interrupted by the police, there were fully three thousand gathered in the City Hall Park. At the first meetings the resolutions were denunciatory of every official and department except Controller Green and his department of Finance. Wednesday night's resolutions and speeches were especially denunciatory of Mr. Green and his obstructive policy of not paying out money he did not possess for works the city did not need. Doubtless these demonstrations have been represented to the country as the pitiful plea of the idle and starving masses for work and bread, and the sure forerunner of bread riots. They were nothing of the sort. They were concerted and organized demonstrations of tricky local politicians, and the workingmen were simply ignorant and passive agents of the fraud.

The hand of Controller Green in getting up the first demonstration was not as clearly traceable as that of President Martin of the Park Department in organizing that of yesterday. Mr. Green, by reason of natural astuteness and long experience as a politician in keeping place in spite of party changes, moves in a more mysterious way than Mr. Martin, who brings to the direction of his brief political career only the experience of a speculator in real estate. But Mr. Green displayed his hand before the demonstration ended in a speech, a misreported elaboration of which he subsequently farnished to the morning papers, and which some of them published precisely as if he had really delivered it. As printed it was an attempt to show, first, that national misrule was the cause of the general depression of business and wages; second, that the other departments were responsible for the non-prosecution of public works; and third, that whenever they furnished work to the laborers he was ready with the cash to pay the hire. Neither of these assumptions was strictly correct, and the last Mr. Green, who has so closely watched the rapid growth of the city debt under his administration, very well knew to be a deceptive statement. The workingmen were clearly deceived, for they applauded the misrepresentation and cheered Mr. Green.

Mr. Martin's turn came next. His men got possession of Cooper Institute on Wednesday night, and paraded in the City Hall yesterday. In their speeches they complimented and cheefed Mr. Martin as the only active official in providing work; denounced Mr. Green for attempting, through his subordinates, to control their meeting; hissed Mr. Green and the Mayor as stambling blocks to public improvements; and in their resolutions declared it was the duty of the State to create labor the immediate prosecution of all works authorized by law (whether or not they were needed or there was money to pay for them); and held Mr. Green responsible for "pre-"venting the prosecution of public works" (which responsibility, in view of the needless character of the proposed improvements, the Controller can afford to accept). A fellowmember of Mr. Martin in the West Side Association, which is an organization of large property-owners, who are naturally anxious to improve their property at the general expense, talked a great deal of nonsense about the example of Paris (with more money than it knows what to do with), in spending millions in beautifying its richest and most central quarters, as being a wise policy for this embarrassed city to follow in improving its as

vet uninhabited and remote parts.

The chief purpose of Mr. Martin is doubtless to create a false sentiment and excitement which will force the beginning of work on the Riverside Park under the direction of the department whose patronage he controls. The main wish of Mr. Green is doubtless to prevent the enjoyment of such patronage by anybody but himself. It is a serious factor in political problems to be solved this Fall. The work is one which no public interest demands; the Riverside Park is no more necessary to the city prosperity than is the extension of Central Park to the Harlem River. If completed it would only remotely benefit a narrow tract of West Side property running from Eighty-sixth to One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth st.; and it would be available only to a small fraction of population who would have to pay for it. The wish of the idle workingmen is undoubtedly to get employment on works for which tax-payers must pay, and they are indifferent, as between Mr. Green and Mr. Martin, who controls the patronage. They attend the meetings and applaud or hiss as the sentiments please or displease them, and are utterly ignorant of the abuse to which demagogism subjects them. They do not see that in the pursuit of a scandalous quarrel of public officers they are being used. They will get nothing in the end but a bad name for their ignorant subserviency. The condition of the laboring classes is undoubtedly bad, but it is no worse than in other parts of the country. It is unfortunate that their wants cannot be supplied in the manner they suggest, by giving them work; but the policy of creating work that they may be supplied is one which would be alike ruinous to them and to the city. The hope they entertain of obtaining public work at this time is fallacious, and they are criminal who encourage them

ESTABLISHING THE SIGNAL SERVICE: A bill recently passed by the Senate "to 'limit and fix the Signal Service" was announced, when brought up during the morning hour, as a measure of general interest to which there could not be any objection. It was very strongly recommended by the President, by the Secretary of War, by the Signal Service officers, and by Gen. Sherman. In the brief debate which took place when the bill was in troduced an assurance was given that no increase of the pay of the Signal Corps or of the expense of its service would resuit; on the contrary, an amendment offered with the bill somewhat reduced the pay. The whole object of the bill, it was stated, was to-give perma-

was fully explained to the Senate the bill passed without a dissenting vote. In the view taken by the Senate, the public

will heartily concur. The Signal Service has become what is popularly called "an institu-"tion." So far as its recognized value to the country at large and to each community is concerned, it has long since passed the period of babyhood and is not regarded as on trial or good behavior. Its predictions are not always successful, but they are so rarely wrong that men and women in all occupations and ranks of life have come to be mere or less guided in their arrangements for each day by the "Probabilities" announced in the newspaper. The Signal Service has arrived at the point of usefulness where it cannot be dispensed with unless some system equally serviceable could be substituted for it; and hence the whole public has an interest that its permanency shall be secured. But previous to the introduction of this bill in the Senate there has been no legislation concerning the Signal Service which recognizes the fact that it is no longer an experiment. The weakness of its position has been recently demonstrated. The mere whim of the House in a scramble for a reputation of economy, by cutting down the appropriation for the Signal Service, has seriously diminished its capacity, so that it cannot furaish as full or as valuable reports as heretofore. Far more than is saved by this paltry economy may be lost in a few hours if it should happen that in consequence the stormwarning is not given in season at this or any other large commercial port. Evidently another sweep of the pruning-knife in the hands of carelessness or ignorance, might deprive us of the Signal Service altogether. This is not, however, its only danger. Its entire corps of skilled, trained, and faithful men might at any moment be depleted by orders in the War Department. The whole corps might be sent out to garrison forts or overawe the South or join the army in the field: the observers who have been practicing for years in the use of the anemometer and the weather glass, might be required instead to sight their rifles and use them, on the banks of the Little Big Horn. The question is sometimes asked-Why is

the Signal Service connected with the Army at all? One or two efforts have been made in Congress to take it out of the War Department. At first sight there does not appear to be any special congruity between the duties of a soldier and the occupations of 'the Signal Corps. But this whole question was canvassed and rightly decided when the Service was first organized. Absolute, clockwork regularity in making, recording, and transmitting observations is required of the corps. This is not a matter to be kept up for a few weeks and then partially neglected; it must be attended to with punctuality at fixed hours through every day in the year. Many of the stations are bleak and distant from all the ordinary conveniences of life and society. The pay is small. In no department of civil life could men have been obtained to be depended on for such service. The Army alone could furnish them, and insure the accuracy of the work by its strictly enforced regulations. Let us give these men full credit; they do their work excellently, and it is no trifling service to be an accurate observer of the weather. As for what has been effected by the Signal Service as a whole, it is perhaps as much as the means permit. Less has been done than was at first hoped in attaining a scientific knowledge of the laws governing atmospheric movements, and it seems likely that all the advances in the science of meteorology will be made outside (which it isn't by any means); insisted on, rather than inside of the Signal Office. The system of the Army favors conservatism, and there are few improvements adopted. The daily predictions-perhaps from the necessity of the case-cover so wide a range that they become too indefinite as to any particular localneedful to supplement them by local observa-tions adopted for this city and a circuit of 100 miles, and giving more precise facts concerning coming weather. But these exceptions do not essentially diminish the great value of the Signal Service to the ity: THE TRIBUNE has consequently found it great value of the Signal Service to the whole country. By having the uncertainty substantially removed as to weather for each coming twenty-four hours, not only mariners and farmers, but all who have access to a daily newspaper are constantly enabled to effect little economies of time and money in their undertakings. The cash value of such service cannot be reckoned; in the aggregate it may amount to many hundreds of thousands of this State would prefer to see him Governor before of dollars in a year. There has also been a wider and more general popular recognition of the value of scientific work since the Weather Bureau has given this practical display of its powers. The appreciation of the work is the first step; due honor to the workers will surely follow.

The Hon, Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, whose departure from Washington to his post of duty a few years ago was hastened, as will se remembered, by the midnight latrations of Fernando Wood's yellow dog, has forwarded to the Agricultural Department some information of an exciting character concerning the locust. The Spanish Government, having suppressed the rebellion and brought back peace, proposes to utilize the solhers left on hand in a war upon the locust. The Minister of Fomento has issued a proclamation on the subject, in which, speaking of the locust, he says: "It is necessary to destroy him at his birth, to arrest him in his path, to put him to flight whenever he is able to cause the most damage, to pursue him without quarter, confining him to certain localities at least, in order that all Spain may not feel his rayages, may not weep over the terrible losses he is able to cause, and that he may not bring after him, in the track of his desoluting marc i, misery, fam ino, and every manner of conflicts." From which we judge that he is almost as mischievous a bird as our grasshopper.

The changes likely to occur in the Massachusetts delegation in the next Congress give unusual interest to the political situation in that State. The reappearance of Gen. Butler as a candidate is one of the interesting features. That versatile person has written a letter in reply to an invitation to be a candidate from the VIIth District in which he puts him self squarely down on the side of hard money. The Massachusetts Republicans are learning through all their varied experience with this picturesque figure in our politics that eternal vigilance is the price of other things than liberty, and that one of these is the continuance of Gen. Butler in the private life he o much adorus. Dr. George B. Loring's aspirations this year are Congressional, and that too is a fact not without interest. And Mr. Tarbox has hopes of reflection-an amusing commentary on the vanity of the human heart.

Apropos of the Indian question upon which Bishop Whipple addresses President Grant, the views of the average Western politician on that subject are mique and peculiar. He thinks the Indian is a poor helpless child of the forest and a ward of the nation and that Congress ought to make liberal appropriations to clothe and feed him. The appropriations having been made, he discovers that the Indian is a ferocious and dangerous brute, besides being lazy and shiftless, and that he ought not to be encouraged in idleness and savagery. In a word, the Westorn politician is in favor of making appropriations

for the Indians, but opposed to the Indians' getting them. That is a part of the Indian question

A letter from Bluford Wilson, late Solicitor of the Treasury, to Senator Edmunds, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, under date of June 30. stating very distinctly and explicitly the reasons why the nomination of George P. Fisher as Pistrict-Attorney for Delaware should not be confirmed. throws some light not only upon matters connected with that appointment, but upon others connected with Major Wilson's removal. Major Wilson had the andacity, it seems, to oppose one of the President's appointments, and, what was worse, to give very substantial reasons for it. President Grant does not brook interference of that character. Fisher

#### PERSONAL.

Senator Burnside's health has improved so

Speaker Kerr telegraphed on Monday to his son in New-Albany, Ind., that his health was much better. Mr. Moody has accepted an invitation from the churches in Greenfield, Mass., to hold a union service

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of President Abraham Lincoln, is staying in Boulder, one of the most picturesque places in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.

The work of restoring the tomb of Héloïsa and Abelard in Pere Luchnise Cemetery, near Paris, has been suspended on account of a lack of funds. The 70th anniversary of the Emperor William's entrance into the Prussian army will occur Jan. 1, 1877. He began military life before he was 10 years of

Ex-Secretary Bristow, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. James T. Fields, and others are yachting along the New-England coast. They were seen of Manchester (Mass.) harber on Monday afternoon. The Hon. William H. Sage has given \$5,000

to Cornell University to complete the grading of the grounds on the west front of the northern group of eniversity buildings. The money is to be spent under the direction of Prof. Prentiss, the head of the botanical department. Queen Isabella, on leaving for Spain, wrote

letter to Marshal MacMahon, expressing her thanks for the friendliness displayed toward her during her cight years' stay in France, and begging him to convey the expression of her grafitude to the French people by means of an official communication. She intends to retain her house in Paris, doubtless as a wise procession in view of future possible revolutions in Spain.

VIENNA, Aug. 10 .- Mr. Edward F. Beale, the newly-appointed United States Minister to Austria, had an audience to day with the Emperor Francis Joseph and presented his credentials.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

The more Gov. Tilden's letter is read the less

Mr. Bristow will not begin his canvass in Vermont till about the middle of next week. The Independent Voter is not tearing his

aiment in his haste to get over to the Democratic sign There seems to be a chance the Mullett will restored to his old office, and that his recurresque pro-Mr. Watterson's marvelous abilities as a par-

amentarian will be apt to make him a for midable candilate for Speaker at the next session of Cor gress. Ex-Congressman F. A. Pike of Maine is an-

ther Liberal Republican who prefers Hayes and Wheeler. He probably does not care to work for reform on an anti-resumption basis. Gen. Butler is no sooner in the field for Con-

gress than that worn-out old story of his kindness to a soldier's widow is revamped and started on its way through the newspapers. It was a good story once, but it is worn very thin by long usage. Butler does not ap-pear to advantage as a sentimentalist, either. There is quite a general disposition to say amen to this remark by The Boston Transcript; " If his proposition to pension the President for life by making

him President of the Smithsonian Institute, and his advocacy of the Bland Silver oil, are to be taken as proofs of Gen. Banks's statesmanship, it certainly seems as though his constituents might find, in some corner of the district, a man better fitted to represent Mussachusetts in the next Congress." Here is another sign of harmony, and

another proof that the Democratic platform and letters are not bubbling over with devotion to hard-money docrines. The editor of The Stenbenville Gazette, one of the Ohio soft-money victims, who had the trouble so hard that he felt bound to reject Tilden when he was nomiexted, has been reading that letter, and has discovered that the Governor is one of his sort of men after ail, for he says: "Upon the whole, we like the letter, and, though it does not come up to the standard set by the Ohio clafferm, it is immeasurably preferable to the St. Louis platform from the fact that the ideas there set forth are explained to mean much more that is favorable to the currency reformers than we would bave inter-

and are declaring that all opposition to him comes from malcontents and soreheads, who are of no service to the party any way. The Albany Express declares with constderable heat that part of the objection to Mr. Cornell is "baby talk," part is "fil-tinted," part is "bitter and narelenting," part is "bratal," and all of it is of such a character that Mr. Cornell cannot withdraw now without having his action attributed to cowardice. After which conclusion The Express says: "Wby should not Mr. Cornell be nominated? A large majority of the Republicans any other man who can be named. They believe in his ability and patriotism, and their only fear is that he may be stabbed in the house of his own friends. Let us threw away all such fears. The Republican who would vote away atl such fears. The Republican who would vote against Alonzo B. Cornell for Governor is just an likely to vote against any other man whom we might nominate. He who seeks after prefexts is always prefty sure to flad one. This campaign must be fought boldly and openly; for covards and describers no honorable man can have sympathy. Let them go where they belong. A victory won by the help of cowards is only half a victory after all." There is great joy for Democrats in talk like tais.

The Nation thinks Gov. Tilden's letter is forcible and sound as well as sbrewd, and that his strictures upon the Republicans for fixing a day for resumption, and then making no preparation to resume on the day fixed, are unanswerable; but it thinks the plan of the St. Louis platform which Mr. Tilden elaborates is cloudy in the extreme, and one which Mr. Triden would have great difficulty in carrying out with a Democratic Congress, "Who believes," it asks, "that any wise finance can emanate from such worthles as passed the rapeal in the House last week as if it were a master stroke of pelicy? How is Mr. Tilden, if he is elected, going to manage such people? As for the Governor's utterances on Civil Service Reform, The Nation takes this view: This is all good. If we could be sure that Mr. Tilden would do like, and that his party would support him in doing it, we should have nothing more to ask. But here, there is flaise doubt, Mr. Hayes's antecedents will serve him in better stead than Mr. Tilden's will him. After the experience people have had of the dealings of the Republican party with Civil Service Reform, of the impudent repudiation of the party doctrines on this subject by the party clin fe, headed by Mr. Clamdier, the press of Charmon of the National Committee, they will be more disposed to trust a man who has not grown old in the basiness of party management than one who has, and they will feel that in the struggle with the professional policians which any such alternoss at reform as Mr. Talden foreshadows would be sure to bring on, Mr. Bayes training would peobably make him the more likely of the two to put his foot down vigorously and say Ne, firmly." there is lidle doubt, Mr. Hayes's antecedents will serve

## GENERAL NOTES.

Baltimore is striving hard to outstrip New-York and Philadelphia in the expertation of petri The Montreal La Crosse team has accepted an invitation from James Gordon Honnett to play on the Polo grounds at Newport, on Wednesday and Saturday

San Francisco is in a panic over small-pex. Over 400 cases were reported last month. The disease has yierded in the East to the stamping out process, and it is manifest that there is seme misuanagement not far from the Golden Gate. At a recent meeting of the Councilment a physician remarked casually that small-pox patients frequently strayed into the vaccuation

The Centennial Exhibition entered upon the second half of its term yesterday. During the past three mouths the regregate attendance, dead-heads excluded. has been nearly two millions. The financial success of the undertaking is already assured. The Exhibition has been excellently managed from first to last, and foreign visitors will return to their homes with increased respect for the Yankee talent of organization.

A model office-holder is P'eng Yū-ling, Imperial Commissioner of Naval Forces. He is said to make a scrupulous return to the Emperor of Chins, at the end of every year, of every cent that remains over

from his salary after paying the barest necessary ex-penses. At stated intervals he offers his resignation on the ground that he cannot help seeing official corruption